

The
G7 Research Group
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presents the

2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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15. Health: Vaccines

“We will stimulate ... research focused on faster and targeted development of easily usable and affordable ... vaccines.”

G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63		

Background

At the G7 Schloss Elmau Summit on 8 June 2015, the Leaders’ Declaration recognized “the highest attainable standard of health” as a “fundamental human right.”⁹³⁸ The development of easily usable and affordable vaccines is considered foundational to improving outcomes for two key aspects of human and veterinary health: antimicrobial resistance and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

Antimicrobial resistance has previously been a focus for the World Health Organization (WHO) through its Global Vaccine Action Plan issued in 2012, and the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance announced in 2015. The former aimed to extend vital immunizations to the world’s population by 2020, while the latter focused on mitigating and responding to antibiotic resistance.⁹³⁹ International concern for this issue has been widespread: on 17 March 2015, the One Health International Congress highlighted research concerning “medical vs. veterinary drivers” for antibiotic resistance.⁹⁴⁰ WHO also pioneered a World Antibiotic Awareness Week, which began on 16 November 2015.⁹⁴¹

On the issue of neglected tropical diseases, several actions have already been taken. The Global Fund mobilizes nearly USD4 billion each year towards ending AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, with the development of affordable vaccines serving as a major aspect of these efforts.⁹⁴² Additionally, the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescent’s Health and the “Every Woman, Every Child” initiative aim to collaborate with the GAVI Alliance to achieve the goals of the Global Vaccine Action Plan, with the specific intention of improving maternal and child health outcomes through routine immunization.^{943,944}

⁹³⁸ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁹³⁹ World Health Assembly addresses antimicrobial resistance, immunization gaps and malnutrition, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/wha-25-may-2015/en/>

⁹⁴⁰ 3rd International One Health Conference (Amsterdam) 2015. Access date: 1 January 2016. <http://members.iohc2015.com/>

⁹⁴¹ World Antibiotic Awareness Week, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2015. Access date: 1 January 2016. <http://www.who.int/drugresistance/en/>

⁹⁴² The Global Fund (Online) 2015. Access date: 1 January 2016. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

⁹⁴³ Decade of Vaccines Collaboration, Every Woman, Every Child, 2015. Access date: 1 January 2016.

<http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/commitments/all-commitments/decade-of-vaccines-collaboration>

⁹⁴⁴ The Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s, and Adolescents’ Health, Every Woman, Every Child (Italy) 2015. Access date: 1 January 2016. <http://who.int/life-course/partners/global-strategy/globalstrategyreport2016-2030-lowres.pdf>

Commitment Features

The commitment to develop easily usable and affordable vaccines is part of a broader aim to improve health systems. In order to effectively reduce antimicrobial resistance, the Leaders' Declaration identifies the One Health approach to be optimal. The commitment stresses the importance of creating an integrated national action plan to lower infection rates by devoting resources towards new antibiotic and vaccine development.⁹⁴⁵

In terms of neglected tropical diseases, the commitment emphasizes “coordinating research and development efforts” towards “prevention, control, and treatment”; investing in accessible vaccines is a crucial aspect of disease prevention and control efforts for diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.⁹⁴⁶

Members will be evaluated based upon their work to improve prior commitments and develop new projects targeted towards improving the quality and access to healthcare systems via investment into easily usable and affordable vaccines. These projects should focus on combatting antibiotic resistance or the improvement of health outcomes for NTDs. Examples include committing to increase the vaccination rate for an NTD, or investing in research and development for vaccines which could lower the need for antibiotics.

To achieve full compliance, members must show concrete action taken to improve healthcare systems, either nationally or internationally, using vaccines as a mechanism to combat antibiotic resistance or advance health outcomes for NTDs.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take actions to develop affordable and easily usable vaccines.
0	Member takes actions to improve some aspect of vaccine use BUT does not tailor these actions towards antimicrobial resistance or neglected tropical diseases.
+1	Member takes actions to develop affordable and easily usable vaccines, including those used to lower instances of antibiotic use, and those used for NTDs.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Harrison

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment to develop easily usable and affordable vaccines, both towards combatting antimicrobial resistance and addressing neglected tropical diseases.

Although in November 2014 and March 2015 the Government of Canada laid out a comprehensive federal framework for addressing antimicrobial resistance and vaccine development, it has not made concrete, publicly published progress in building upon this framework with specific programs since the June 2015 Elmau Summit.⁹⁴⁷ Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Aceel Hawa

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment to develop affordable and easily usable vaccines, including those used to lower instances of antibiotic use and those used for neglected tropical diseases.

On 23 September 2015, Marisol Touraine, French Minister of Social Affairs, Health and Women's Rights, announced that action would be undertaken to reduce the deaths of citizens to a spread of antibiotic resistant germ. Specific goals included a “25% reduction in the overall consumption of antibiotics and lowering

⁹⁴⁵ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G8 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁹⁴⁶ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G8 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁹⁴⁷ Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada: A Federal Framework for Action, Government of Canada, 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. <http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/drugs-products-medicaments-produits/buying-using-achat-utilisation/antibiotic-resistance-antibiotique/antimicrobial-framework-cadre-antimicrobiens-eng.php>

mortality related to antibiotic resistance below the 10 000 deaths per year threshold by 2017.”⁹⁴⁸ These goals were additional to a structured plan centred on four pillars, which are providing national steering actions against antimicrobial resistance (AMR), encourage research and innovation, allowing civil society to seize the issue by initiating community outreach and communication campaigns, and defending the recognition of a special status for antibiotics, to promote research of these drugs and facilitating access to new drugs market.

In addition, the minister advocated at the European Commission and the October G7 health ministers’ meeting on “the need for international coordination of initiatives taken by each country in this field.”⁹⁴⁹

On 17 November 2015 in Paris, the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance and the French Ministry of Health organized an intergovernmental workshop on AMR. Invited to the workshop were representatives from ministries, agencies, and funding bodies that gathered to understand the remit of ministries and agencies toward AMR and discuss ways to add value to new and existing programs of work through cooperation and coordination within and between countries.⁹⁵⁰

France has fully complied with its commitment to take action in the development of affordable and easily usable vaccines. Thus, France is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Warchol

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to develop more accessible and easily usable vaccines, with an emphasis on the “prevention, control, and treatment” of neglected tropical diseases and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).⁹⁵¹

In November 2015, to ensure the continued progress in prevention and treatment of various neglected tropical diseases, Germany announced a 2016 G7 workshop on neglected tropical diseases and poverty-related diseases. The workshop aimed to implement actions agreed to at the 2015 G7 Science Ministers’ meeting in Berlin. During the workshop, the G7 delegates decided upon a series of actions to present to the G7 Science Ministers during their May 15-17 meeting in Tsukuba.⁹⁵²

On 25 September 2015, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, with Ghana’s President John Dramani and Norway’s Prime Minister Erna Solberg, announced their development of an initiative aimed at preparing countries for and preventing global health crises.⁹⁵³ Part of this initiative also involved work with GAVI, the

⁹⁴⁸ Fight against antimicrobial resistance: Marisol Touraine sounds full mobilization of public authorities, Ministry of Social Affairs Health and Women’s Rights of France, 23 September 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiqués-de-presse/article/lutte-contre-l-antibioresistance-marisol-touraine-sonne-la-mobilisation>

⁹⁴⁹ Fight against antimicrobial resistance: Marisol Touraine sounds full mobilization of public authorities, Ministry of Social Affairs Health and Women’s Rights of France, 23 September 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiqués-de-presse/article/lutte-contre-l-antibioresistance-marisol-touraine-sonne-la-mobilisation>

⁹⁵⁰ JPIAMR and French Ministry of Health to host collaborative talks between European ministries agencies and funding bodies in the field of AMR, Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance 10 September 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. <http://www.jpiaamr.eu/jpiaamr-and-french-ministry-of-health-to-host-collaborative-talks-between-european-ministries-agencies-and-funding-bodies-in-the-field-of-amr/>

⁹⁵¹ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit. 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁹⁵² Final Report by the Federal Government on the G7 Presidency 2015, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin, Germany) 15 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016, p. 29.

https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/_Anlagen/G7/2016-01-20-g7-abschluss-eng_en.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

⁹⁵³ Joint Press Release from Chancellor Angel Merkel of Germany, Prime Minister Erna Soldber of Norway, and President John Dramani Maham, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (New York) 25 September 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/BPA/2015/2015-09-25-merkel-solberg-mahama_en.html

Vaccine Alliance, to ensure the creation of more accessible and affordable preventive vaccines. The three hosted an event on the importance of strong healthcare systems that are prepared for a crisis, titled Securing a Healthy Future: Resilient Health Systems to Fight Epidemics and Ensure Healthy Lives. This was held during the United Nations Summit on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in New York. Chancellor Merkel announced a new roadmap she is launching called Healthy Systems — Healthy Lives, in order to further explore and discuss possible solutions.⁹⁵⁴

Overall, Germany has complied with its commitment to support research and funding for vaccines, with an emphasis on neglected tropical diseases. In 2015, it has demonstrated this by funding further important research and by forming projects and partnerships to ensure the long-term success of this commitment.

Therefore Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kendra Dempsey

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment to develop affordable and easily usable vaccines, including those used to lower antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and those used for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 11 September 2015, the Italian Ministry of Health released a statement on behalf of the Minister of Health Beatrice Lorenzin, reminding citizens to keep vaccinating themselves and their children.⁹⁵⁵ On 5 October 2015, the Italian Ministry of Health issued an announcement reminding citizens that vaccinations were available through the National Plan.⁹⁵⁶

On 22 October 2015, the Minister of Health spoke to the house during question period and recommended that a new national plan for vaccination policy be implemented in order to offer expanded services to the public.⁹⁵⁷ Institutional communication highlighting the risks of preventable diseases along with integrated information in educational content in school curricula was also recommended.⁹⁵⁸

On 17 November 2015, the Italian Ministry of Health issued a statement that 18 November is European Antibiotic Awareness Day, now a part of the newly formed World Health Organization initiative of World Antibiotic Awareness Week.⁹⁵⁹

These developments suggest an awareness of the importance of vaccination and a commitments to institutional knowledge dissemination in the space, but do not outright meet the commitment requirements that nations engage in financing or direct development of affordable vaccines, including those used to lower AMR or fight NTDs.

⁹⁵⁴ Joint Press Release from Chancellor Angel Merkel of Germany, Prime Minister Erna Soldber of Norway, and President John Dramani Maham, Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (New York, USA) 25 September 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteliungen/BPA/2015/2015-09-25-merkel-mahama_en.html?nn=709674

⁹⁵⁵ Minister Lorenzin: I vaccinated my children, it is important, should not be afraid, Ministero della Salute, 11 September 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016.

http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2235

⁹⁵⁶ Coperture vaccinali in età pediatrica, Ministero della Salute 5 October 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016.

http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2267

⁹⁵⁷ Lorenzin the House question time on vaccinations: “Approve early in the new plan, the resources you have and you can find”, Ministero della Salute, 22 October 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016.

http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2293

⁹⁵⁸ Lorenzin the House question time on vaccinations: “Approve early in the new plan, the resources you have and you can find”, Ministero della Salute, 22 October 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016.

http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2293

⁹⁵⁹ Antibiotic resistance the world's week a one-health approach, Ministero della Salute, 17 November 2015.

http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=2325

Italy has thus partially complied with its commitment on developing affordable and easily usable vaccines, and has been awarded a score of 0

Analyst: Michael Warchol

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to develop affordable and easily usable vaccines, including those used to lower antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and those used for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

On 16 December 2015, Japan hosted the Global Fund's Fifth Replenishment Meeting on, where private sector organizations and non-profits met in Tokyo to make record-breaking commitments to support the fund through more than US\$37 million in pledges.⁹⁶⁰

Japan has also made significant contributions and pledges to the GAVI the Vaccine Alliance. Japan contributed USD17.6 million to GAVI for 2015 in support of health system recovery in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The amount was doubled from the annual average in previous years and constitutes USD53.7 million in direct funding.⁹⁶¹

The Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance (JPIAMR) provides a collaborative platform to take the AMR combat from awareness to action by supporting research and facilitating its translation to industry and policy. On 19 October 2015, the JPIAMR voted in Japan, represented by the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development as its newest partner member.⁹⁶² The voting in of Japan is critical as it marks Japanese ambition to not only fulfill its G7 commitment but to excel while doing so.

In a declaration of "Japan's Vision for a Peaceful and Healthier World," Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, said "We reiterate the importance of the One Health approach in the fight against antimicrobial resistance, and of supporting countries to comply with the [World Health Organization] Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, as confirmed at the G7 Elmau Summit."⁹⁶³ The Prime Minister's reiteration of a policy that Japan has been key in structuring reaffirms Japanese efforts towards completing its commitment.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to take action in the development of affordable and easily usable vaccines. During 2015, Japan made multiple financial contributions to recognized health organizations focused on providing effective vaccines to eradicate NTDs. Japan has also made a large effort to lower its use of antibiotics.

Therefore Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Warchol

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to develop more accessible and easily usable vaccines, with an emphasis of the "prevention, control, and treatment" of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).⁹⁶⁴

⁹⁶⁰ Private Sector Strongly Supports the Global Fund, The Global Fund, 16 December 2015. Access date: 27 February 2016. http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/2015-12-16_Private_Sector_Strongly_Supports_the_Global_Fund/

⁹⁶¹ Donor Profile, GAVI- The Vaccine Alliance, 30 September 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. <http://www.gavi.org/funding/donor-profiles/japan/>

⁹⁶² Japan joins as newest JPIAMR member, Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance 19 October 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. <http://www.jpiamr.eu/japan-joins-as-newest-jpiamr-member/>

⁹⁶³ Japan's vision for a peaceful and healthier world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 12 December 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000117118.pdf>

⁹⁶⁴ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G8 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

In further efforts to combat neglected tropical diseases, the Chancellor of Exchequer announced the creation of the Ross Fund in November 2015.⁹⁶⁵ This fund has been created by the British government to specifically work with antimicrobial resistance, prevention of fast-spreading diseases that have the potential to cause epidemics, and the prevention and treatment of a variety of neglected tropical diseases. An initial funding of GBP1 billion has been provided by the government. The specific details of this fund will be managed by both the Department of Health and the Department for International Development of the GBP1 billion, certain sums of money will go towards targeted issues.⁹⁶⁶ For example, GBP90 million is specifically for work in the eradication of malaria.⁹⁶⁷ Additionally, GBP100 million shall be used to further research into infectious diseases, including potential treatments. Finally, GBP115 million is being put towards the development of new diagnostic procedures as well as drugs and insecticides for malaria, tuberculosis and a variety of other infectious diseases.⁹⁶⁸

Overall, the United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to support research and funding for vaccines, with an emphasis on NTDs and AMR. In 2015, it has demonstrated its compliance through the funding of further important research, as well as by forming projects and partnerships to ensure the long-term success of this commitment. Therefore, the UK has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kendra Dempsey

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to develop easily usable and affordable vaccines, with a focus on those aimed at preventing neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

The United States has cooperated with the international community on vaccine development in the context of NTDs and AMR. This longstanding partnership came into play again from 17 to 18 September 2015, during which the US-India Health Dialogue took place; both countries reaffirmed their commitment to dedicating Vaccine Action Program resources towards combatting AMR.⁹⁶⁹

The United States has been active on issues of antimicrobial resistance on a national level. On 18 December 2015, the US Congress approved an omnibus bill that allocated funding to reduce antibiotic resistance and support syringe service programs. The bill will provide USD160 million to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative, which supports national outbreak detection, preventive control measures and overall improved antibiotic use. An additional USD3 million will go toward the CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network for increased surveillance of antibiotic use and resistance patterns.⁹⁷⁰

⁹⁶⁵ The Ross Fund – Combatting the world's most serious diseases, Department for International Development and Department of Health (London) 25 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-ross-fund-combatting-the-worlds-most-serious-diseases>

⁹⁶⁶ Chancellor George Osborne and Bill Gates to join forces to end malaria, HM Treasury, Department for International Development, The Rt Hon Justine Greening MP and The Rt Hon George Osborne MP (London) 22 November 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. <https://government/news/chancellor-george-osborne-and-bill-gates-to-join-forces-to-end-malaria>

⁹⁶⁷ Chancellor George Osborne and Bill Gates to join forces to end malaria, HM Treasury, Department for International Development, The Rt Hon Justine Greening MP and The Rt Hon George Osborne MP (London) 22 November 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016,

⁹⁶⁸ Chancellor George Osborne and Bill Gates to join forces to end malaria, HM Treasury, Department for International Development, The Rt Hon Justine Greening MP and The Rt Hon George Osborne MP (London) 22 November 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chancellor-george-osborne-and-bill-gates-to-join-forces-to-end-malaria>

⁹⁶⁹ U.S.-India Energy & Climate, Environment, Science & Technology, and Health Cooperation, US State Department, September 2015. Access date: 5 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/09/247173.htm>

⁹⁷⁰ Increased congressional funding supports antibiotic resistance effort, syringe service programs, Healio 2015. Access date: January 2016. <http://www.healio.com/infectious-disease/practice-management/news/online/%7B6c390ea5-0000-48d7-afb7-f338f51cc80b%7D/increased-congressional-funding-supports-antibiotic-resistance-effort-syringe-service-programs>

The US has fully complied with its commitment to support the development of easily usable and affordable vaccines, with an emphasis on NTDs and AMR. Throughout 2015, the US actively participated in international partnerships that have led to breakthroughs in vaccine research and development, as well as earmarking national funding towards future projects. Therefore the US has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Aceel Hawa

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to develop more accessible and easily usable vaccines, with an emphasis on the “prevention, control, and treatment” of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).⁹⁷¹

The EU has also created a project to fund vaccines for the hookworm virus, with this project benefitting India. The implementing organization is Academisch Medisch Centrum Bij de Universiteit van Amsterdam in the Netherlands, which has longstanding partnership between vaccine manufacturers in both India and Europe.⁹⁷² The initial goal is to develop low-cost vaccines and antibiotics for the hookworm virus, with the goal of developing further vaccines for other NTDs. The total cost of this project is EUR418,000, with an EU contribution of EUR333,000. This project is expected to run until November 2018.

In December 2015, the EU gave a grant to for tropical disease research at the University of Glasgow.⁹⁷³ The fund will work to further development of vaccines for schistosomiasis, also known as snail fever.⁹⁷⁴ The 2015 European Research Council has provided EUR72 million to this research, with each grantee then receiving approximately EUR1.5 million each.⁹⁷⁵

Additionally, EUR1.62 billion will be provided by the European Council by 2016 to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.⁹⁷⁶ Also EUR15 million is being pledged specifically for research into testing and preventive measures for diseases like HIV/AIDS.⁹⁷⁷

Although the details have not been fully ironed out, the Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance (TATFAR), a partnership between the EU and the United States, held a meeting on 22 October 2015.⁹⁷⁸ The focus of this meeting, as well as future meetings, is to put together a five-year action plan for fighting AMR, by defining how antibiotics should be used, and how to prevent resistance to them in the future. Final results from these meetings are expected to be released soon.

⁹⁷¹ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G8 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁹⁷² EU-India research and innovation partnership on vaccine development for hookworm and other Neglected Tropical Diseases, International Cooperation and Building Partnerships for Change in Developing Countries, European Commission.. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/eu-india-research-and-innovation-partnership-vaccine-development-hookworm-and-other_en

⁹⁷³ Glasgow grantee gets EU funding for work on a tropical disease, Representation in United Kingdom, European Commission, 4 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/unitedkingdom/press/frontpage/2015/130_en.htm.

⁹⁷⁴ Glasgow grantee gets EU funding for work on a tropical disease, Representation in United Kingdom, European Commission, 4 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/unitedkingdom/press/frontpage/2015/130_en.htm.

⁹⁷⁵ Glasgow grantee gets EU funding for work on a tropical disease, Representation in United Kingdom, European Commission, 4 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/unitedkingdom/press/frontpage/2015/130_en.htm.

⁹⁷⁶ World AIDS Day 2015: Joint Statement by HR/VP Mogherini and Commissioners Andriukaitis, Mimica and Moedas, European Commission (Brussels), 30 November 2015.. Access date: 6 February 2016 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-15-6197_en.htm.

⁹⁷⁷ World AIDS Day 2015: Joint Statement by HR/VP Mogherini and Commissioners Andriukaitis, Mimica and Moedas, European Commission (Brussels), 30 November 2015.. Access date: 6 February 2016 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-15-6197_en.htm.

⁹⁷⁸ 2015 Meeting of the Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance (TATFAR) – “Let’s Keep Antibiotics Effective!”, EU Department of Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs (Luxembourg), 22 October 2015.. Access date: 6 February 2016 <http://www.eu2015lu.eu/en/agenda/2015/10/22-conf-taftar/index.html>.

Overall, the European Union has complied with its commitment to support research and funding for vaccines, with an emphasis on NTDs and AMR. In 2015, they have demonstrated their compliance through the funding of further important research, as well as by forming projects and partnerships to ensure the long-term success of this commitment. Therefore, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kendra Dempsey